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Business Notices.

A.—BOKER'S BITTERS SINCE 1828 ackiowledged to be by far the user and visuas Stomach Bitters made, whether taken functor with wines or liquers.

No well-regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer,

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island Beach, opens June, New steamboat Time across the bar reduced to 35

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e of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York, correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be evived at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d ats. till 8 p.m.
No. 750 3d-ave, near 37th-at. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1007 3d-ave, near 37th-at. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 180 East 125th-at. near 3d-ave., 10 a.m. to 7.36

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1888.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It was announced in the papers, but semi-officially denied, that the licensing clauses = The degree of L. L. B. was conferred upon Prince Albert Victor, of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill and Messrs. Goschen and Balfour, by Cambridge University. = Constable Simpson, of the Irish Constabulary, murdered his sergeant and then mmitted suicide. === Lord Stanley, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived in the St. Lawrence.

Congress .- The House only was in session; the consideration of the Tariff bill was continued.

Domestic.-Tiere was no change in General Sheridan's condition. ____ The State Department has been informed of the forcible detention of Leonetti Cipriani by the Italian Government. Governor Hill finished the consideration of the bill passed by the Legislature. = Senator Hoar advised the Massachusetts Republican delegation not to take any action as to candidates until after reaching Chicago. ____ Judge Thurman appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

City and Suburban.-In the Aqueduct investigation testimony was given to show that inspectors had been bribed to overlook bad work; a strong case was made out against a sub-contractor of O'Brien & Clark's. = The Rev. Dr. McChesney paid a warm tribute to the character of Thomas McElrath at his funeral in St. Paul's Church. = The Democratic delegates returned from the St. Louis convention: little enthusiasm shown. The winners at Jerome Park were: Longlight, Volante, Sir Dixon, Linden, Nettle, Harry without sufficient entries to fill all the classes, Chicagos beat the New-York ball team 8 to 3 and the Brooklyns beat Cleveland 9 to 5. = Stocks irregularly active and lower, closing steady at the

Toe Weather -- Indications for to-day: Warmer with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 67.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

President Barnard's virtual recommendation that the Academic Department of Columbia College be abolished will inevitably provoke criticism and discussion. What he says about over-multiplication of small colleges in this country cannot be disputed; but would it not be the wiser plan to abolish some of these institutions and maintain in increasing strength those which are established on broad and firm foundations? The matter is not likely to be decided without due consideration. The figures given in Dr. Barnard's report are certainly While the movement to convert Columbia into an institution exclusively for post-graduate instruction is not new, the change would be regarded by many as a misfortune.

The letter printed this morning describing how the average workingman of Holland lives deserves to be studied and pondered by students of our industrial conditions and labor problems. The average wages of the Dutch laborer are 83 a week (he works twelve hours a day). and for "skilled labor of a very high class" not more than \$4 50 to \$5 is paid-scarcely more than carpenters and bricklayers receive here for a day's work. Not one day-laborer in Amsterdam owns his own home, and the idea that skilled workmen in this country may earn enough to buy houses for their families is incredible to artisans of the same class in Holland. Holland enjoys the blessings of free trade. Do American workingmen hanker after blessings of this sort?

Everybody goes to Europe, or at least wishes or hopes to go. Hence everybody is interested in facts or suggestions concerning the possibility of cutting down the time in which the transatlantic passage can be made. The subject is of special timeliness now because the Etruria broke the record a week ago, making the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in six days, one hour and fifty-five minutes. On another page is printed a table showing how the time of the ocean trip has been lowered. With the vessels now in service, the extreme limit of speed has probably been nearly or quite reached. But new steamships are in process of construction from which wonders are expected. When the voyage can be made in five days or a trifle more, seasickness will not be greatly

Probing into the work on the new Aqueduct and the methods of the contractors is constantly bringing to light new iniquities. Yesterday unquestionable proof was laid before the Senate Committee showing that the contractors have been bribing the inspectors, so hat the flimsiness and irregularities of the & Clark. Quin was dismissed, and that appears tinuous line of powder magazines throughout to have ended the matter. It ought not to end the Continent endangers peace. A chance it. In a great public work like this, the only spark only is needed and there will be a series guarantee the public can have is based on the faithfulness and diligence of the inspectors. If these are recreant, the contractors can work their own sweet will without let or hindrance. The need of somebody to inspect the inspectors is obvious. Have the commissioners and the then discarded in haste, like the Mauser rifle engineers done their whole duty?

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

It is one of the misfortunes of our system of government, in many respects the best the neither the German nor the Austrian Chancellor world has seen, that the people rarely have the chance to decide a grave question of National policy or duty by their votes. In almost every election the personal fitness or popularity of candidates has a large influence. The elections are rare in which several distinct issues do not affect the vote of many, so that it is possible for those who have met defeat to attribute it either of several causes, other than that which actually swayed the majority of votes. Yet verdicts of the people are sometimes so distinct and decisive that they practically put an end to discussion. There has been much reason to hope that the election of this year would prove one of these; that it would make so clear the will of the people, for or against the policy of protection by tariff, that all parties would accept its meaning.

Foreign observers find it difficult to understand that the re-election of President Cleveland can by anybody be expected, except on the ground that the people deliberately approve the hostility to the protective policy which he has so plainly avowed. To them it

ems impossible that Americans who hold that policy wise, just and necessary, can by any possibility be induced to favor the President's re-election, after he has not only avowed his convictions so clearly, but exerted his Executive power in the most direct way to influence the votes of Congressmen for a measure in harmony with those convictions. It is no secret that the Mills bill, in all its essentials, was determined upon in conferences between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Speaker of the House and leading members of the majority. It is no secret that the bill, in its essentials, was the issue upon which the President resolved to seek renomination and re-election; that he has been sustained by a caucus of his party in the House, and by all but about a dozen out of 170 Democratic members: that he has been renominated without any to the County Government bill had been aban- opposition, because that issue made it imposdened by the Tory Cabinet. == The canula in sible for the party to offer any other candidate the Emperor Frederick's throat was again changed. to the people; that he has directed the selection of a candidate for Vice-President who is in entire harmony with the President's position, and the adoption of a platform which expressly indorses his message and the pending bill, and uses his very ideas and phrases in setting forth the purposes of the party. To a foreign observer it must seem that an American is a hopeless idiot who looks for the re-election of the President unless the people approve his freetrade ideas. Honest men of all parties in this country, since the Democratic convention adjourned, have been disposed to give that body credit for sincerity and manhood. Yet some cowards still remain, who profess to find in the action of the convention a repudiation of the declared convictions of its candidate, and a repudiation of the efforts of nine-tenths of the party in Congress. Desperate indeed must be the plight of men who think an untruth so brazen their best excuse for supporting Mr. Cleveland.

> It is most important for the industries and the business of the country that the issue which the President has chosen shall be frankly made by his friends and met by his opponents. No man who is at all conversant with business affairs can doubt that uncertainty regarding the tariff, hopes and fears of its radical alteration, and agitation every year for a radical years, and every winter it has brought mischief. Belief or fear that the tariff would be capital in a great number of cases: resources of incalculable value remain undeveloped because of this uncertainty; purchases of products, the prices of which are thought to be affected by the tariff, have been retarded, and at this very time works are idle, for no other reason, which should employ several hundred thousand persons. Is it not patriotic to hope, is it not the duty of every good citizen to insist, that the issue which President Cleveland has frankly raised shall be brought to a decisive vote? If the people believe as he does. on this question of overshadowing importance to the public welfare, let Mr. Cleveland be reelected by a vote so decisive that the country shall at once accept a radical change as inevitable, and pass to the consideration of its details. Or if the people believe him in error, let him be defeated by a vote so decisive that practical men will cease efforts for a radical change of policy, and turn their attention to revision of the tariff in harmony with protective principles. Every friend or opponent of the protective policy knows that a reduction of a hundred millions in the revenue can be made at once, without lessening in the least degree the protective force of the tariff. All know that the attempt to take off duties on wool is an attempt to break down the protective system at a vital point, so that other changes of like intent shall be immeasurably more easy. Is there not manhood enough and patriotism enough to send the skulkers and the dishonest knaves to the rear, and to meet an issue fairly

raised with an honest and decisive verdict? PEACE AT HIGH COST.

Foreign armaments are steadily increased in the face of repeated assurances of the improbability of an outbreak of hostilities this year. The enormous expenditures required for providing Prince Bismarck with two millions of soldiers for the protection of the Russian and French frontiers are quickly followed by an extraordinary war budget in Austria-Hungaryone of the largest ever known in the Empire. The Delegations are to be asked to sanction special credits for repeating rifles, army organization, an increased number of regiments, and additional artillery, and they are also expected to give the War Office a blank check for future requirements without designating the purposes for which the grants of money are to be used. If the Dual Empire were on the brink of war with Russia larger credits would not be demanded nor greater stress be laid upon the necessity for arming the Government with full discretionary powers. The Galician frontier is to be strengthened with new and impregnable defensive works and the garrisons in that quarter are to be converted into great camps. A most formidable army will be needed even tend to civilization. It tends precisely for the occupation of the fortifications already built and projected, and preparations are making ject is pondered, consequently, the more diffifor massing a great host on the exposed flank cult does it become to understand how any of Russia in readiness for the outbreak of community of American citizens could have hostilities.

tures on a large scale by Italy. The three the rear instead of to the front. The kind Powers which have formed the most powerful of order after which they seek is that which coalition known since the Napoleonic wars are reigned in Warsaw when all the Poles who had work would be lightly passed over. In par- acting ostensibly in the interest of peace, but been fighting for liberty had been put down because, it was shown that one Quin had received the effect of their armaments must be in the by Russian bayonets and their leaders executed.

\$25 from a firm of sub-contractors for O'Brien | end to multiply the chances of war. A conof explosions followed by titanic warfare. These costly preparations for eventual hostilities seem equally wasteful and unnecessary. New and expensive arms are introduced before their usefulness has been demonstrated, and in Germany. Millions wrung by taxation from impoverished nations are squandered in this insane competition for weapons of precision and defensive fortifications. At the same time can explain why these premature preparations for a campaign are urgently needed. France is not in a warlike mood and Russia is preoccupied with its conquests and industrial schemes in Asia, and a coalition of the two Powers seems more improbable now than it was ten years ago. The armaments of Central and Southern Europe are increased without apparent need and at ruinous expense. Peace on such terms becomes in everything save blood more costly and wasteful than war itself.

A COMMON DANGER.

The case of the young man who was shot by a detective because, being challenged by the officer (who was in plain clothes) while carrying home a bundle at night, he mistook the hail for a robber's, and ran, is one which should interest many people, for it might be their own at any time. If detectives going about at night without badges in sight or uniform on, may shoot at people who refuse to stop when roughly commanded to do so, the dangers of the New-York streets after dark will be considerably increased. In this case the victim thought the detective was a thief, and the detective thought he was a thief. The young man, however, merely ran away; the officer drew a pistol and fired at him in the most summary way. It is in order to inquire whether this procedure was in accord with police ethics. Are detectives instructed that it is their privilege to shoot at any one on the merest shadow of suspicion? Is there anything in the flight of a challenged person from an unknown, vociferous and threatening stranger, so suspicious as to forthwith justify

the shooting of the fugitive? These are questions which it is desirable to have answered clearly. For it is obvious that any citizen may find himself in the streets at night with a bundle under his arm, and it is natural that in the circumstances all who are liable to be so placed should wish to know whether the nocturnal possession of a bundle outlaws them and converts them into enemies of the human race, who may be fusiladed at discretion like mad dogs by any disguised detective who happens to harbor a doubt as to the integrity of their proceedings. An ordinance plainly providing that none but thieves may carry bundles after 9 p. m., and that thieves carrying bundles may be shot on sight, would simplify matters-for everybody but the thieves, though it might have some appearance of interference with the natural and constitutional rights of the citizen. Failing that, perhaps a revisal of the police code of ethics might afford relief. No doubt it is a good deal to require, but if detectives, and even policemen generally, could be persuaded that they are not warranted in promiscuous pistol-practice in the streets between sunrise and sunset, locomotion would be less hazardous, and it may even be believed that life and property would not be less effectively guarded.

WORK FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS. It could be wished that some of the gentlemen who devote themselves to the study of anthropology, and of whom so many lately assembled here to exchange views, would undertake the investigation of some of those peculiar outbreaks which from time to time lend picturesqueness, if not peace and order, to the progress of society in various States change therein, have done incalculable harm of the Union. Just now the vagaries of an Mann. — The Larchmont Regatta was sailed to laborers, to employers, and to business Indiana organization, called the White Caps, in the localities where they operate. The White Caps evidently preceed upon some radically changed has prevented investment of theory of social ethics evoked by themselves, but what it is and how they attained to it are questions for the anthropologists to find out. These strange people have taken it into their heads that it is their duty to see that their neighbors lead industrious, temperate and moral lives, and in order to bring this about, they visit wrongdoers and suspected persons by night, in armed and disguised bands, and administer physical chastisement, without much regard to age, sex, or previous condition. Sometimes they so frighten or injure their victims that the latter fly the district. Sometimes they kill people outright. Always their proceedings are characterized by a large contempt

In another State a similar organization, called the Bald Knobbers, not long ago gravitated to open criminality, and passed by easy stages from lawless "regulation" to brigandage and murder, and at last it became necessary to root them out by the strong hand and to hang the worst of them. Now, it is not only interesting, but important, to know how and why such organizations come into existence. The causes which produced the Vigilance Societies of the far Western States and Territories are not in operation in Indiana, so far as is known. There is no pretence that the laws cannot be administered in the region where the White Cans operate. They seem, in fact, to have organized for the treatment of social offences which the law does not recognize as criminal, and this appears to argue a tenderness of conscience transcending that of society at large. But such acute sensibility is usually found to exist only in connection with some phase of religious authority for their action. Regarded from without, what they are doing seems to be to exercise a sort of mob tyranny. They judge, condemn and punish for offences not recognized by the law, and in punishing they exhibit a cruelty and a barbarity not at all calculated to produce the impression that they themselves occupy a higher moral plane

than their victims. It is to be presumed that some kind of public sentiment was behind them originally. if it did not continue with them; but surely it must be a curiously unenlightened sentiment that could anticipate good results, or indeed any other than evil results, from methods which are neither more nor less than reversions to barbarism and almost to savagery The White Caps do not probably know it, but what they are practising is really Anarchy. They go upon the principle that anybody may do what he has the physical power to do. A dozen men by uniting can dictate to a village the way that village shall live, and if it disobeys orders, can flog or mutilate the rebels. But this is not civilization, nor does it in the opposite direction. The more the subdrifted into such a chaotic condition. Bald These vast armaments of Germany and Knobbers and White Caps are not progressive Austria will probably lead to similar expendi- but reversionary phenomena. They lead to American development cannot be carried out | not judge gentlemen by himself. He cannot | upon these lines, but in order to deal effectually with the fallacies which underlie such perverse and spasmedic movements, there is needed such an inquest of the matter as the anthropologists are peculiarly fitted to under-

THE FAMINE ON THE MUGWUMP PLACE. When the Mugwump swings both feet over on the same side of the fence and strives for a momentary rest by placing his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, and looks out over the brown, barren field of the past and the stony, sterile field of the future, then it is that a strange, depressing feeling steals over him-a feeling of homesickness, of utter loneliness-of remerse, foreboding, anguish, fear :- and it is a time for the Mugwump, as for the poet, when-

"Tears, idle tears Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes. In looking on the happy autumn fields, And thinking of the days that are no more."

It is autumn for the Mugwump-late in the .atl. But the fields aren't happy in his case. It's been a long, dry summer for the Mugwump's fields. There were chinch-bugs and Hessian-flies in his wheat, and the crows dined on his corn before it came up, and the potato-bugs cleaned out his potatoes, and the cut-worms and gilderflukes got away with his garden; while all summer long the gaunt, grim shadow of pip and other stomach troubles brooded a dread spectre above his hen

It has indeed been a long, dusty summer for the Mugwump-pretty nearly four years long. And the weather getting worse all the time; and the place mortgaged. Probably it was about the toughest season on Mugwumps ever known. Such summers clean 'em out. So the Mugwump sits on the fence, and the dust out of his barren fields blows up and sifts through his whiskers. While others are gathering the glad harvests of a fruitful season, the Mugwump tries to borrow a chew of tobacco from the sheriff who drives up to sell him out. While the bright lights of many a harvest home stream out, the Mugwump buttons up his coat with a tenpenny nail, and thinks about the winter coming on and another family living in his house. While others look forward to the coming season as one of joy, of happiness, of good-fellowship, the Mugwump works one eye around over his shoulder and looks off north, and wonders if it isn't going to snow.

Thus as he still clings to the top rail of the fence and by the red glare of the dying autumn day picks his teeth with a piece of fire-weed, and takes both sides of a large shingle to figure up the season's loss; as he still sits there, we say, having sat there so long and so still and patiently that he has got so shaped to the that he couldn't straighten up and walk if he should try; as he still hangs on, we again repeat, let us not mock at him; let us not revile him; let us not even disturb him. It is more charity to him to pass him by on the other side. That's what he wants-it's all he He knows that when the chill breezes now sporting through his hat-crown, whispering of snow, shall increase and the snows really come. that he and his stony desert farm will be covered, and his one hope is that no spring may ever come to steal away the charitable mantle of the snows.

"The New-York Times' having coined a pre-

pesterous lie about THE TRIBUNE and the authorship of the recent assault upon the President's private life, and having been kicked back into its sewer by our explicit denial of every statement, implication and suggestion which that lie involved, has recovered breath enough to say that we are angry. Moreover, it is an interesting fact that The Commercial Advertiser," whose impudent repetition of a falsehood previously exposed by us at its request was properly rebuked in these columns, lacks the decency to retract squeaks in unison with " The Times" that we are angry. This curious partnership serves to show that Mr. Parke Godwin is as dirty morally as "The Times" once said he was physically, and will go far to explain to the decent readers of both journals why " The Commercial Advertiser" was probably right when it said that Mr. George Jones made his living by vending obscene literature. It is remarkable that so experienced a liar as Jones shouldn't have discovered before this that it isn't safe for blackguards in his special line to go into details. He might so easily have omitted to say that Mr. Berry was employed by THE TRIBUNE as late as men of every branch. The agitation are attracting general attention and making May 30 and reported for us on that date the bas been renewed every winter for several life full of excitement for the weaker brethren annual convention of the Civil Service Reform League. He did not report one word of that convention for us, or represent us there in the remotest degree, and he has had no connection with or done any sort or description of work for THE TRIBUNE, direct or indirect, or at its suggestion or within its knowledge, since May 1. He is unknown by sight to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, who, moreover, has been absolately unconscious of his existence for months past and could not even have told whether he was alive or dead. Jones has hanged himself many times before this, and has generally preferred to steal the rope to do it with. But he is getting dreadfully careless. One of these days he will seek in vain to hire somebody to cut him

Four years ago it was " Cleveland and Reform, but now it is " Cleveland and Thurman." In both cases the tail was admitted by Democrats to be the stronger end of the ticket

If the great City of Glasgow Bank failure a few years back, with liabilities of thirty million dollars, marked an epoch in British finance, the manner in which its ruinous effects have largely been overcome is no less noteworthy as an example of that "standing by each other" for which the Scotch people are anciently famous. Under the stern law of unlimited hability, the stockholders of the bank had to make good to the creditors every farthing of their accounts. This they did. But the process brought utter ruin to all, except a very few who could afford to pay an assessment of \$3,000 on each \$100 of stock. Scottish people set to work, quietly and with no appeal to outsiders, to care for the unfortunate stockholders. A fund of \$1,935,000 was raised, and so well has it been administered that not a stockholder nor any one dependent on him has suffered want or privation, while many have been aided by loans to regain a prosperous business standing. Up to date, 83 per cent of such loans have been repaid by the beneficiaries. There now remains of the fund some \$500,000, the bulk of which will be devoted to purchasing annuities for widows and other helpless dependents. entire transaction forms a notable record at once of generosity and thrift, creditable in the highest degree to the people who have thus turned disaster into honor.

One of the things set down at St. Louis to the credit of the present Administration was that under it reforms had been " pushed to their extreme limit." The speaker who made this remark did not specify any reforms of which this claim could truthfully be made, although a bill of par-ticulars would clearly have been of much value. Take the great reform of all, that of the Civil Service; has that been pushed to the extreme limit? If we can believe the statements of its friends, the only limit that it has been pushed to is the limit of extinction.

To whom it may concern: The Democratic National Committee hereby gives notice that any organ of the Democracy which is caught printing the ticket in this manner:

The Red Bandanna and Cleveland, will be disciplined within an inch of his life.

A gentleman was going along the street, minding his own business. "Look at him." said Jones. to a group of his dirty comrades, loud enough for the gentleman to hear; "look at him. He is a cowardly sneak who goes about insulting Thereupon, the gentleman knocked Jones into the gutter, and quietly went on, still minding his own business. "Oh, oh, oh!" groaned Jones, as he crawled out of the gutter and rubbed his sores. "What a bad man he must be to get

mad at a little thing like that."

understand them and is liable to get into trouble.

" Dan," said the President, " have you any suggestions to make to me in regard to my letter of acceptance? I've begun to turn over in my mind what I'd better say and-."

" Well, I think of one thing that it stands you in hand not to say," answers Dan, with consid-

erable emphasis. " What's that, Dan?"

" You don't want even to allude to the subject of the third term."

"Why not? I had intended taking strong grounds against a third term."

Well, Mr. President, if you take strong grounds or any grounds against a third term you cannot but injure your prospects. Democrats, as a rule, are dead set against a third term, and if they hear you asserting that you are opposed to it they will naturally conclude, in view of what you said in your other letter of acceptance in regard to a second term, that you're an earnest third-termer from 'wayback. See ?"

" Dan." said the President, wringing the hand of his private secretary, "that's a very level head you carry on those shoulders of yours. I'll keep quiet about a third term."

PERSONAL.

About \$3,000 has been raised for the Starr King Monument at San Francisco, and \$3,000 more is wanted. It will soon be raised.

Bishop Paret, of Washington, will sail for England on Wednesday, to attend the conference at Lambert Palace.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Miss Susar Hale will go to their country home at Matunuck next week. Dr. Hale's fourth son, Robert, will be gradu-ated this year at Harvard.

Tiere will be one session of the Concord School of Philosophy this year, to be held on June 16. be devoted to the memory of the late A. Bronson Alcort, and there will be addresses by Professor W. T. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Bartol, Mr. John Albee, Mrs. E. P. Cheney and others, and a letter will be read from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mr. William D. Howells and family and Miss Phelps will be close neighbors this simmons cottages at Little Nahant. When the author was called for at the first performance of "Bootles's Baby" many among the audience were surprised to see "John Strange Winter" in the person of a handsome young matron with beautiful dark eyes and a very sweet smile.

Max O'Rell on getting back to England declared that "in the higher classes of American society there is more culture and amiability than in any other country in the world."

The late Charles Monselet, on the occasion of his duel with M. Barriere, insisted on riding to the "field of honor" on the driver's seat of the cab. He said that he knew Barriere would kill him, and, never yet having seen the Bois de Vincennes, he wanted to im-prove this last opportunity of taking a good look at it.

"The Boston Gazette" says that John Parry, the young Englishman in Richard Mansfield's company, is a favorite with and personal friend of "Price Karl," and they have been seen together many a pleasant afternoon in Mr. Mansfield's dog eart. Mr. Parry was an amateur actor in London, and went to Mr. Mansfield to ask if there was any chance for him to become a member of his company. Mr. Mansfield was greatly pleased with him, and wrote the part of the languid swell in "Monsieur" especially for him.

As Mr. Reed finishes his speech, says "The Independent's" Washington correspondent, anent the tariff debate, his brethren crowd around to congratulate him and shake hands. And a woman near me says to her companion: "They love him something like baby," and the "There has not been much babying in what he's said." "But he says it so innocently. and then he looks surprised when they like it and applaud him." One of the interesting things in the when Mr. Carlisle had the floor, was to see partisan The broad aisle that divides the parties was the dividing line. While Mr. Reed was speaking he was interrupted again and again by rounds of applause on his side of the aisle and a grin silence pre-valled upon the other. When Mr. Cariisle was up the applause was on his side of the boundary line, and the Republicans looked on without participating. Once or twice, at some of Mr. Reed's best moments, the stern face of Mr. Randall would relax a little, and he would make some motion as if he would like to applaud, but he always remembered in time that he was a Democrat.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

"Never again will Governor Hill be able to bring about a deadlock in the councils of the New-York Democracy," exclaims an exultant Cleveland Demo-Maybe not, but he may be a big enough hil-lock to impede the progress of the Cleveland machine all

A Lady Killer,-Bobby-I guess you must be a lady-killer. Mr. Sissy." Sissy (complacently)-Aw d'ye think so,

Bawony!

Hobby-You must be. Clara said that after you left last night she nearly died laughing -(The Epoch. "He who must be obeyed" is a very good Demoeratic characterization of the President, a la Rider Haggard's well known novel.

Not Available.—Curdley (the poet, reading a letter from Carper Brothersi—Say, Billy, you know I asked you yesterday if "Ask It." the title of my new poem, rhymed with "basket," and you said yes. Cullington—Yes! Curdley—You were dead right!—It did.—(Tid-Bits.

This is from a recent issue of "The Tombstone Warbler": "If Nola Twigg, the servant girl in Portland, Ore., who recently fell heir to \$200,000, will call at this office, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. We are a bacheler."

her advantage. We are a bacheler."

A woman with an "I-can-manage-my-own-affairs" look on her countenance stepped into the baggage-room at the Boston and Maine station yesterday afternoon, holding a goed-sized bandbox in her hand.

"say, do you suppose you can send that box by the baggage car to Nowburyport without tearing it all to pieces:" she remarked to the assistant baggage master.

"Yes, mum," was the renly.

"Well, that box contains my bonnet, and don't you dare to hurt it. The Boston and Maine ought to send a man on the train to hold these small bundles and keep them from getting damaged; the road is rich enough. But, mind you, if you break that box. I'll smash the whole railroad from here to Newburyport."

And with this parting injunction she walked away.— (Haverhill Gazette.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Convention seem to think that hydrophobia is a myth; maybe so, but unfortunately the dog that bites you isn't a myth. "A Woman's Face" is the title of a new novel. The publish r speaks well of it, and it may be all that it is painted. A woman's face frequently is.—(Norristown Herald.

A patriotic old New-Yorker says that if it wasn't for its dog days and cat nights. New-York in summer would be an ideal place of residence.

The lady of whom the following is told had good of lady or whom the following is told had good of or pleading the immunity of years: A little in git had a good sound whipping administered r by her governess. She was twelve years of After the whipping the child drew herself up aid: "Po you know whom you have whipped? my grandmother was married at twelve years "Newbib Community."

Will Hubbard Kernan's wild-eyed weekly in Kansas City is gone up the flume. It lived just one con-

A sparrow has built a nest on one of the trucks of Delaware. Lackawanna and Western passenger ach and makes regular trips to Syracuse and return, to bird is sitting on two eggs and seems to be un-turbed by the noise and confusion.—(Binghamton sealers.)

It is the opinion of "The Boston Transcript" that the New-York press is more interested in the comical aspect of public gatherings than in their actual im-Perhaps we have fallen into that habit, be cause we are obliged to chronicle so many comical Democratic gatherings that have no import to speak

"Cleveland and Thurman!" is not a very easy combination to shout during the campaign. Fancy an inebriated Democrat attempting to cry "Hurrah for Cleveland and Thurman!" It would sound like "Rawfer Clevnthm!"—(Norristown Herald.

The people of Mississippi want immigrants, but cy warn intending settlers that they must vote the Democratic ticket and spell "negro" with two g's. Getting at It by Indirection.—Miss Ada—How do you pronounce Mephistopheles, Mr. Smith 7
Mr. Smith—I never pronounce it. I simply mention his home address.—(Tid litts.

One of the New-England delegates to the St. Louis Convention was much impressed with the quality of beer that was on tap in the Mound City. you," he said, "that stuff is the very necktie of the

Looking out for Number One.—Bobby (whose uncle has given him a dollar)—I wish you would give me a nickel. Uncle James, instead of a dollar."

Uncle James (astonished)—But Bobby, a dollar is better than a nickel.

Bobby—That's the trouble; if its a dollar, pa'll want it; if its only a nickel, I can have it.—(The Epoch.

Mr. Cleveland is in three grammatical cases at the same time. The St. Louis Convention shows him to be in the nominative case, his grip on the Democratic party proves him to be in the possessive case; and his efforts to remain in the White House place him in

the objective casr. Moral: This teaches Faginjones that he should five-pound catfish in the Mississippi River. This is time, which cannot always be said for fairs.

less painful than when a sixty-pound erocodile catches a seventy-five-pound negro boy. The boy makes one meal for the crocodile, but the catfish makes more than one meal for the boy.—(Norristown Herald,

The Protection Democrats are reported to be resigned, but it is the resignation of death.

Not What He Was Looking For.—"Do you know of anybody who has a good dog for sale?" asked one traveiling man of another.
"Yes, I've got one myself. Fine animal. I think he would just suit you."
"What kind of a dog is it?"

"A setter."
"A setter."
"A setter?"
"Yes. Shall I bring him around to show him to you?"
"No, thanks. I've got a whole back yard full of hens. I want a dog."—(Merchant Traveller

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

JUNE WEDDINGS WITHOUT NUMBER.

THE GAYEST WEEK OF THE MONTH-A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

The complexion of this charming Month of Roses has been suffused with a pretty pink, since it was ishered in ten days ago, tripping along after sadeyed, unemotional, superstitious May. This tint was. perhaps, the reflection from the deep blushes of the many lovely brides who have been, and are, since June the 2d. The weather on the marrying days last week was bright and ardent, and altogether the proper kind of weather for mating-time. sun shone every day, and hardly a cloud cast a shadow across the path of the bridal processions. For all these blessings, doubtless the June brides are devoutly thankful. Neither was there any one else to complain. At the fashionable race courses, and on every ground devoted to sports throughout the country, crowds of people were gathered all the week bent on being amused, and highly delighted that good weather had come at last. The city itself began to take on the green-shade aspect that indicates the absence of at least Four Hundred People of Fashion, and the procession of carriages that rolled up Fifth-ave, and through Central Park has grown perceptibly thinner, Enough were left, however, to be shocked at the accident of Friday on the bridal-path. Dress coats were rarely seen at Delmonico's or the theatres-and ye a good many well-known people who do not generally Opera House when Mrs. James Brown Potter played The pleasant weather, too, delighted the fashionable people bound for Europe. All the steamships were crowded and sailed away in fine style. Nothing adds more to an ocean voyage than bright sunshine, and in this the June travellers have the great advantage over their friends who sailed in May. A fortnight from now and the exodus for 1888 will be nearly over. Judging from the complaints of persons with furnished cottages to let on the seaside and in the Oranges, it is larger this year than ever. The only shadows that clouded the days of the leisure class were the running down of T. H. Garrett's yacht Gleam, and the death of the owner. Mr. Garrett was not so widely known as his brother Robert, but he had many friends in New-York.

There was comparatively little excitement in th marriage marts on Monday, although one wedding of interest, that of Miss Lucy E. Coffey and Charles DeKay took place in Calvary Church at 4 p. m. 18 was a pretty affair; indeed, with so pretty a girl for a it could not be otherwise. Dr. Satterlee and Dr. Harwood, of New-Haven, read the service in the presence of many friends of the bridal couple, including three bridesmalds with ushers to match and a best man besides. After the ceremony a small re ception was given at No. 142 East Forty-second-st. the gifts was a memento from the White Hou

the wedding line. Of prime interest was the ceremony in the afternoon at the house of Mrs. William H. Neilson, No. 135 East Twenty-first-st., when the Rev. Dr. Rainsford pronounced Robert A. Osborn and Miss Josefa Howard Neilson, daughter of the house, man and wife, Nothing was left undone that ought to be done to make a fine display proper to so gay an occasion. There was the surpliced choir from St. George's, cherubic in style and singing, with a small string band to play the accompaniment of the march from "Lohengrin." There was best man; there were ushers, but no bridesmalds. A large reception followed. This wedding was at 3:30. Half an hour later the same pleasant excitement filled the house of Mrs. John P. Hays, at No. 22 East Seventyfourth-st. Then and there Emile B. Pickhardt, with the aid of the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, of St. Thomas's, was getting married to Miss Louise Hays. There was not a crowd present at the ceremony, but a large reception followed. Even earlier in the day (at noon) there had been a wedding of note in Trinity Chapel, West I wenty-sixth-st. The bride was Miss Mary S. Richey, daughter of Professor Richey, of the Union Theological Seminary, and the bridegroom Howard Gould Northrop. The bride's father and Dr. Dix read the marriage service. There was a distant Chicago flavor about this affair (which was really most charming), furnished by several ushers from the Far-or rather the near, West. This bridal couple will live in Chicago, whithen they started soon after the ceremony and the reception at the Seminary. The festivities of this day were brought to a close in the evening by the marriage of Richard Riker, son of John H. Riker, and Miss Bessie Moore, daughter of D. Sackett Moore, of No. 74 East Fifty-sixth-st. The ceremony was celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Everything was after the good old orthodox fashion-best man, ushers, brides maids and a maid of honor. The Rev. D. Parkee Morgan performed the marriage service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Johnston. There was a merry reception later at the bride's home.

There was a good deal doing on Wednesday, too. The incident of the day was the marriage of Miss Adele Durant to William C. Wheeler, in the Church of the Ascersion, at 4:30 p. m. There was one bridesmaid, Miss Tillinghast, of Oswego, and the ushers were a good looking lot of fellows-five of them and a best man. There was a reception after the ceremony in Washington square. At 3 p. m. the services of the Rev. D. Parker Morgan were again called into requisition to marry Miss Margaret Ireland to Hilary Bell. No bridesmaids; small reception; best man! six ushers; lots of people. Other weddings of interest were Miss Prisbury and William Crichton's, Miss Florence Motley and Robert James Beach's. last was at St. Thomas's in the evening, and smacked of the United States Navy. Out in Newark the Rev. John S. Allen and Miss Hedden were married in fine style in the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a crowd of friends and relatives.

Thursday was not a dull day. The bridegrooms and brides were as numerous as on Tuesday, and the brides' gowns were as fine. In the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 3:30, W. Brenton Welling took unto himself Miss Gertrude L. Howe to wife. Bishop Potter was the chief functionary and his assistant was the Rev. C. D. Cooper, of Philadelphia. It was an effective ceremony, although there were no bridesmalds to offset a large number of ushers. A charming maid of honor divided (unequally, of course; attention with the bride. At noon before this Calvary Church had been the scene of a marriage of a prominent mem-ber of the congregation, Bache McEvers Whitlock, and Miss Emily Ogden Simonds. There were no brides malds but there were many ushers. well known in fashionable society witnessed the ceremony.

It will be noted by every one who has watched these weddings carefully that Episcopal clergymen gathered in most of the fees that were floating around-which casts a reflection upon Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist young men and maidens, which doubtless their pastors sadly regret. It will be noted also that there was a discrimination on the part of the brides against bridesmaids and white satin gowns, and in favor of ushers and of lace veils inherited from grandmammas. And finally it looks as if the Rev. J. W. Brown, the new rector of St. Thomas's Church, were going to be as popular a clergyman with brides and bridegrooms as ever the late Dr. Morgan was.

The roses of 1838 still blossom for Mr. and Mr. John Treat Irving, who celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday, at No. 121 East Thirty-seventh-st. gathered about them from 4 until 6 a large number of friends and relatives, young and old. Only four persons who witnessed the marriage ceremony on June 5, 1838, at the Schermerhorn homestead, in Greenwich village, survive. Mr. and Mrs. Irving have four children living, only three of whom could be present

Formal out-of-door entertainments were not tmerous as might have been expected. Hood Wright gave a garden party yesterday at her place on the Kingsbridge road, from 3 to was a most agreeable affair, and made much sport, especially for the children. The Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary was the beneficiary. Over in Ora on Thursday, a fete was held on the tennis grounds at Montrose, in behalf of the South Orange Free Library. The weather was charming, the mosquitoes were not so numerous as might have been expected; there was a large attendance of pretty girls; and the buying and selling part of the affair was conducted with modera-tion. Naturally, therefore, every one had a nice